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MOON and the SUN, or a fixed STAR,

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remainder, but under Do WORD SWOOD D. GREENS WOORD To the noted correspondent

Teacher of Navigation, the Lunar Observations, &c. and Master of the United Society's School, demand in Trinity-Street, Rotherbithe.

this half and this last logarithmic for will be logarithmic fine of half of the true diffance.

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radius rejected (above-mentioned)

PRECEPT.

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TITH the moon's apparent altitude and horizontal parallax, to be found in the Nautical Almanack. page 7, take the logarithm out of Table 9, Requisite Tables, which reserve, and also the correction of her altitude from Table 8, Requisite Tables; to this add the refraction of the star from Table 1, Requisite Tables, or, if the observation be taken from the sun, the difference between the fun's parallax and refraction; which, if the altitude of the fun or ftar be greater than that of the moon, take from the difference of the apparent altitudes; but add them together, if the altitude of the moon be the greater, and you will have the difference of the true altitudes, of which take half. Then to the logarithm from Table 9. Requisite Tables, add the logarithmic fine of the half sum of the difference of the apparent altitudes and apparent distance, the logarithmic fine of half their difference, and reject radius; double the logarithmic fine of the half difference of the true altitudes, and, if this double logarithmic fine be less than the logarithmic sum radius rejected (above-mentioned) take it from that; but, if greater, take the logarithmic fum radius rejected from it; then find the nearest logarithm to this logarithmic remainder, but under, from a table of common logarithms, and note the correspondent numberto four places; take that logarithm from this, and referve the remainder, to the noted correspondent number add 1, then feek the logarithm answering to this sum, and to this logarithm add a difference to be taken out of the Table of Multipliers, pages 4 and 5, (as directed in page 3,) and halve the same. And if double the logarithmic fine of the half difference of the true altitudes be less than the logarithmic sum. radius rejected (above-mentioned) add the logarithmic fine of the half difference of the true altitudes to this half, and this last logarithmic sum will be logarithmic sine of half of the true distance.

But, if the logarithmic sum radius rejected (before-mentioned) be less than double the logarithmic sine of the half difference of the true altitudes, († See Example 9,) to the above-mentioned half logarithm, add half the logarithmic sum radius rejected (above-mentioned) and this last logarithmic sum will be the logarithmic sine of half of the true distance.

The fun's parallax in altitude is in Table 3, Requisite Tables.

I Becamert, (Kett Painting Oreles) - Durtsond;

N. B. — How the longitude may be determined by the help of the true distance between the moon and the sun, or a fixed

flar, it shown in every modern Epitome of Navigation.

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The Explanation of the Table of Multipliers.

THE columns marked at the top Num. contain numbers beginning at 1,000 and ending at 8,999: Those marked Multicontain the multiplier correspondent to each number opposite, and to the intermediate numbers. The column marked
Diff. following, contains the differences to logarithms of seven places besides the index, correspondent to each
number opposite, and to the intermediate numbers, from 9,000 to 9,999, and the column next to it contains also the multiplier
correspondent to each number opposite, and to the intermediate numbers.

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What has been faid here sufficiently explains the rest of the Table.

March Wint 1977 Charles Walk State

Method of finding the Difference from this Table, which is to be added to the Logarithm answering to the noted correspondent Number increased by 1, mentioned in the Precept preceding.

DIRECTION I. From 1,000 to 8,999, (inclusive) also from 10,00 to 68,49, (inclusive) and from 100,0 to 201,0, (inclusive) the product of the reserved remainder by the multiplier correspondent to the number answering to the logarithmic remainder, (mentioned in the precept) cutting off two figures to your right hand, is the difference.

DIRECTION II. From 5,000 to 9,999, (inclusive) also from 99,00 to 99,99, (inclusive) and from 999,0 to 999,9, (inclusive) multiply the difference in this table, answering to the number correspondent to the logarithmic remainder, (mentioned in the precept) by the fourth figure of that number; to this add the reserved remainder; the product of this sum by the multiplier, correspondent to the number answering to the logarithmic remainder, (mentioned in the precept) cutting off two figures to your right hand, is the difference.

DIRECTION III. From 63.50 to 98,99, (inclusive) and from 203.0 to 998,9, (inclusive) add the referved remainder to the logarithm correspondent to the number answering to the logarithmic remainder, (mentioned in the precept) increased by 1.

DIRECTION IV. When the index of the logarithmic remainder (mentioned in the precept) is 3, to the logarithmic remainder add the difference between the next logarithm under the logarithmic remainder in a table of common logarithms, and the next greater; then, the half of this last logarithm is to be added either to the logarithmic sine of the half difference of the true altitudes, or to half of the logarithmic sum radius rejected (mentioned in the precept) as there directed.

DIRECTION V. When the index of the logarithmic remainder (mentioned in the precept) is 4, to the logarithmic remainder add one-tenth of the difference between the next logarithm under the logarithmic remainder, in a table of common logarithms, and the next greater; then the half of this last logarithm is to be added either to the logarithmic fine of the half difference of the true altitudes, or to half of the logarithmic sum radius rejected (mentioned in the precept) as there directed.

DIRECTION VI. When the index of the logarithmic remainder (mentioned in the precept) is 5, to the logarithmic remainder add one hundredth of the difference between the next logarithm under the logarithmic remainder, in a table of common logarithms, and the next greater; then the half of this last logarithm is to be added either to the logarithmic sine of the half difference of the true altitudes, or to half of the logarithmic sum radius rejected (mentioned in the precept) as there directed,

DIRECTION VII. When the index of the logarithmic remainder (mentioned in the precept) is 6, or upwards, add the half of the logarithmic remainder either to the logarithmic fine of the half difference of the true altitudes, or to half of the logarithmic fum radius rejected (mentioned in the precept) as there directed.

To side Tril A Boi Lune Ex 3 0 F

,	lum,	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num.	Mult.	Num	Diff.*	Mult	M
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DIRECTION VI. When the index of the logarithmic comminder to attend to the energy is a nativity of the remains and hundred the deference between the next segments of the seasifiest remainder to a table of the actions, and the next jet from the ball of this fell logarithm is to a sened other to the legarithm close of the legarithm. difference of the grue and users, or to half of the logar thrace tem mains related quent back in the precent archery as their

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,90 ,89 ,91 ,90 ,89 ,91 ,90 ,92 ,91 ,90 ,91 ,90 ,91 ,90 ,91 ,90 ,91	3.29 3.39 3.39 3.39 3.49 6.69 4.49 6.69 7.19 7.25 7.45 7.45 7.55	,95 ,94 ,95 ,94 ,95 ,94 ,95 ,94 ,95	21,89 22,19 22,59 22,59 25,59 26,59 26,69 27,09 27,19 27,29 27,49 27,49 27,59 27,79 27,89 28,51 28,51 28,51 28,7	96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 96 97 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	36.00	,96 ,97 ,96 ,97 ,96 ,97 ,98 ,97 ,98 ,97 ,98 ,97 ,98 ,97 ,98 ,97 ,98	41,00 41,20 41,40 41,60 41,80 42,80	98 97 98 98 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	48 59 48,69 49,19 49,29 49,89 50,29 50,49 50,29 51,49 52,69 53,39 54,69 54,39 55,09 54,39 55,09 55,09 56,09 56,59	,99 ,98 ,99 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,98 ,99 ,99	142,9 144,9 148,9 149,9 155,9	97 99 97 99 97 99 97 99 97 99 97 99 97 99 97 99	177,9 178,9 180,9 181,9 183,9 184,9 187,9 188,9 193,9 194,9 202,9	1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00 ,99 1,00	\$3 80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	10 min 1 min	- 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	For Annual alliance of the Santage of the Control of the Santage of the Control of the Santage of the Control of the Santage of the Santage of the Control of the Santage o

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Required Their true Diffance.

	moon's apparent altitude 12" 30	and	her hor	rizontal parallax 50° 15. Required Their true Diffance.
ś	Star's apparent altitude, Moon's	24°	48' 30	Apparent distance, 51° 28′ 35″ Logarithm from Tab. 9, } Diff. of apparent altitudes 12 18 0 Req. Tab. 9,99865
	Difference of apparent altitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.	12	18 50 42	Sum 63 46 35 Half is 31° 53" 18' log. fine 9,72285 Difference 39 10 35 Half is 19 35 18 log. fine 9,52538
	Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab.		2 3	Logarithmic fum radius rejected - 19,24688 5° 42' $37^{\frac{1}{2}''}$ = log. fine 8,99783, which multiplied by 2 is 17,99566
	Difference of true altitudes,	11	25 15	The state of the s
	Half difference is	5	42 371	Mold to X Slass and Slass with the last and 1,25122 1,27492
	This falls in with di-			Half the above logarithm is 0,63746 Half difference of true altitudes, log. fine 8,99783
	of Multipliers.	25	34 56	log. fine 9,63529
		51	9 52	True Diftence.
				EXAMPLE II.
	Let the apparent distance of the moon's apparent altitude 27	e mo	on's cen and her	ter from the fun's be 59° 25' 34" when the fun's apparent altitude was 59° 12', horizontal parallax 59' 58". Required their True Distance.
	Sun's apparent altitude, Moon's	59°	12'	Apparent distance, 59° 25' 34" Logarithm from tab. 9, 3996719
	Difference of apparent altitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.	\$100 married to \$100 married t	10 51 33"	
	Sun's refrac. tab. 1, Req. Tab. 34 Sun's paral. in alt. tab 3, Req. Tab. 4		30	Logarithmic fum radius rejected
	Difference of true altitudes,	31	17 57	(ce) ce) ce ce ce ce ce ce
	Half difference is -	15	38 59	Half the above logarithm is 0,259519
	* This falls in with di-7	198		Half difference of true altitudes, log. fine 9,430970
	of Multipliers.	29	21 44	log. fine 9,690489
		58	43 28	True Distance.
				EXAMPLE III.
	Let the apparent distance of moon's apparent altitude 32° 1.	f the	moon's	center from a star be 46° 20' when the star's apparent altitude was 190 127, the
	Moon's apparent altitude, Star's	320	14	Apparent distance, 46° 20' Logarithm from tab. 9,] 9,996468
	Difference of apparent altitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.		2 45 11	Sum 59 22 Half is 29° 41' log. fine 9,694786 Difference 33 18 Half is 16 39 log. fine 9,457162
	Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab	•	2 42	Logarithmic sum radius rejected 19.148416 6° 54' 57" = log. sine 9,080667, which multiplied by 2 is 18,161334
	Difference of true altitudes,	13	49 58	그렇게 하게 하게 되었다. 그렇게 하면 하게 되었다면 하는 아이들에 가는 아이들이 나는 아이들이 나는 아이들이 되었다면 하는데
	Half difference is	6	54 57	10,70 = 1,029664
	This falls in with di rection 2d of the Table			Half the above logarithm is 0,514832 Half difference of true altitudes, log. fine 9,080667
	of Multipliers,	23	12 14	log. fine 9,595499

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Let the apparent distance of	the , an	moon's	center from a ftar be 120 rizontal parallax 54' 16".	when R	the star's apparent altitude was a equired their True Distance.	4° 30', the
itar's apparent altitude,	240	30' 26	Apparent distance, Diff. of apparent altitudes,	120° 0'	Logarithm from Tab. 9, }	9.997796
Difference of apparent akitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.		48 19"	Sum Difference	124 4 115 56	Half is 62° 2' log fine Half is 57 58 log fine	
Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab.	estado	2 4	Logarithmic fum radius	rejetted	5, which multiplied by a is	19.872196
Difference of true altitudes,	3	13 37		-,119	o as c , schurde quale	-
Half difference is 200 200	origi	36 49	he show a togainthm increase	7		2,972896
• This falls in with di-			Smith Comment	Half di	Half the above logarithm is fference of true altitudes, log. fine	1,486679 8,449616
rection 3d of the Table	59	43 8	* - * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•	log. fine	9,936294
	119	26 16	True Distance, Sonal	ECT per T	15 19 4 Est 19 4	
			EXAMPLE	W.H		
Let the apparent distance of moon's apparent altitude 40° 2.	f the	moon's	center from a ftar be 969	4 when	the star's apparent altitude was a	3°, the
Star's apparent altitude, Moon's	43°	32,	Apparent distance; Diff. of apparent altitudes;	960 4	Logarithm from Tab. 9, Req. Tab.	
Difference of apparent altitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.	3	8 40 16"	Sum! Difference	99 12		9,881691
Star's refraction, tab. 1, Req. Tab.		10	Logarithmic fum radius	rejetted	Real of Reg. Table	19.73775
Difference of true altitudes,	2	26 44	19 13 22" = log. fin	e 8,32918	2, which multiplied by 2 is	16,65836.
Half difference is		13 22:	The	above log	arithm increased by the difference	3,07938
This falls in with di-		ESPISION I		Halfdi	Half the above logarithm is fference of true altitudes, log. fine	1,539878
of Multipliers.	47	42 22		d wir	se e e log, fine	9,86905
	95	24 44	True Distance,	7 3		
this is and to set the moons	1/12/	r'a appar		VI.	repaired ablence of the repon's gen	odica.I
Let the apparent distance of the apparent altitude 29° 2' and he					e star's apparent altitude was 29%, heir True Distance.	
Moon's apparent altitude, Star's	29	2	Apparent distance, Diff. of apparent altitudes,	0 2		9,99641
Difference of apparent altitudes, Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab.		51 53	Sum Difference	118 34 118 30	Half is 59° 17' log. fine Half is 59° 15' log. fine	9.934345
Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab.	idr Al	1 42	Logarithmic fum radius		on the duty line builties	19,86496
Difference of true altitudes,	0	55 35	$\frac{\alpha^2}{27} \frac{27}{47^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \log . \text{ In }$		89, which multiplied by 2 is	15,815178
Half difference is	0	27 47±	work at previous as		creafed by one tenth of difference	4.049780
* This falls in with di-	ests à		I I	lalf the di	Half the above logarithm is fference of true altitudes, log. fine	2,024913
rection 5th of the Table of Multipliers.	58	52 35	white I with	11/	log. fine	9,932502

The state of the s
moon's apparent diffance of the moon's center from a ftar be 87° 10' when the ftar's apparent altitude was 40° 12', the moon's apparent altitude 39° 14' and her horizontal parallax 58' 9' 11' Required their True Diffance.
Star's apparent altitude, and 140° 12' Apparent distance, 87° 10' Logarithm from Tab. 9, 3995534. Moon's Diff, of apparent altitudes, 0 18 Req. Tab.
Difference of apparent altitudes, of 58 Sum 2 88 8 Half is 44° 4' log. fine 9.842294 Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab. 49 53" Difference 86 12 " Half is 43 6 log. fine 9.834595
Btar's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab. 1 7 Logarithmic sum radius rejected 19.672423 19.6
Figlf difference is 0 6 30 The above logarithm increased by one hundredth of difference 5,121724
Half the above logarithm is 2,560862 This falls in with di- rection 6th of the Table Half difference of true altitudes, log. fine 7,275351
log. fine 9,836213
* 86 36 4 True Distance. establich ouel De de git
EXAMPLE VIII.
Let the apparent distance of the moon's center from a star be 104° 10' when the star's apparent altitude was 30° 35', the moon's apparent altitude 29° 40' and her horizontal parallax 60' 54". Required their True Distance.
Star's apparent altitude, 10 30° 35' Apparent distance, 104° 10' Logarithm from Tab. 9, 9,996368 Moon's - 29 40 Diff. of apparent altitudes, 0 55 Req. Tab.
Difference of apparent altitudes, 0 55 Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab. 51 15" Sum 105 5 Half is 52 32' 30" log. fine 9.899709 Difference 103 15 Half is 51 37 30 log. fine 9.894296
Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab. 1 36 Logarithmic fum radius rejected, - 19,790373 Difference of true altitudes, 0 2 9 Logarithmic fum radius rejected, - 19,790373 19,790373
Half difference is not be above logarithm is 3.408884
Half difference of true altitudes, log. fine 6,486303 rection 7th of the Table of Multipliers. 51 46 26 log. fine 9,895187
730203 c and 304
103 32 52 True Distance.
EXAMPLE IX. Let the apparent distance of the moon's center from a star be 72° when the star's apparent altitude was 80° 4', the moon's
Star's apparent altitude 800 4' Apparent distance 720 o' Logarithm from Tab. o. 1
Moon's - Req. Tab. Req. Tab.
Difference of apparent altitudes, 67 34 Sum 139 34 Half is 69° 47' log. fine 9,972385 Correction from tab. 8, Req. Tab. 47 41" Difference 4 26 Half is 2 13 log. fine 8,587469
Star's refraction tab. 1, Req. Tab. 10 + Logarithmic fum radius rejected - 18,558591
Difference of true altitudes, 66 46 9 log. fine 9.770566, which multiplied by 2 is 19.481132
Half difference is 33 23 5 Logarithmic sum radius rejected 18,558591
WVSEVY) 8.366 = 0,922541 9.366 = 0,971574
* This falls in with di- rection of the Table BRITAN Half the above logarithm is 0.485787 Of Multipliers. Half the logarithmic fum radius rejected 9,279296
35 36 23 NIC \ M) log. from 9.765083
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71 12 46 True Distance.